

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

received OCT 11 1985  
date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Normandy Historic District

and/or common Same

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Maple Street, Poplar Street, Tullahoma Road,  
College Street and Old Manchester Road N/A not for publication

city, town Normandy N/A vicinity of

state Tennessee code 047 county Bedford code 003

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Ownership

street & number N/A

city, town N/A N/A vicinity of state N/A

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Bedford County Courthouse

street & number Public Square

city, town Shelbyville state Tennessee

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Bedford County Survey has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date 1979-80  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records Tennessee Historical Commission

city, town Nashville, state Tennessee

## 7. Description

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Normandy Historic District in eastern Bedford County, Tennessee, is comprised of fifty-two predominantly residential structures arranged along the Seaboard Railroad at its crossing of Norman's Creek. The buildings date from the 1870s, with examples from each succeeding decade, and reflect a variety of vernacular building types, including saddlebag plan houses, cross gable plan cottages, Pyramid Vernacular houses, and several Italianate commercial buildings from the late nineteenth century. A number of Bungalow style houses from the early twentieth century further complement the district. The residences are distinguished by carved wooden decoration, wraparound porches supported by turned posts or paneled pylons, and tin shingled roofs. Although a few buildings in the district have been altered in recent decades, the great majority of buildings retain their historic and architectural integrity.

The Town of Normandy is located on the south bank of the South or Barren Fork of the Duck River at the mouth of Norman's Creek, on the eastern edge of Bedford County. Normandy (elev. 825) is located on the edge of the Eastern Highland Rim, at the base of the "Seven mile hill" to Tullahoma. Settlement centers along the main line of the Seaboard Railroad which passes through the Duck River Valley at this point. The community lies in a green valley formed by the confluence of Norman's, Carr, and Cascade (Gage) creeks at Duck River.

The original town site developed around the Norman's Creek railroad crossing, a short distance south of the present downtown area. Older buildings in this section include the Gaither House, a large frame cross gable plan house with wall dormers and a shed porch; the Crosslin House, a smaller cross gable plan cottage; and McQuiddy Hall (1871), a large two story frame house distinguished by a fine entry porch supported by square paneled columns and topped by a sawn balustrade, corner pilasters, and a broad wooden cornice below its tin shingle roof.

The main commercial row is located in the center of town, facing the Seaboard Railroad tracks. The row consists of four late Victorian vernacular commercial structures: the Whistle Stop, a two story frame store building with a detailed wooden cornice and original storefront; the Normandy Church of Christ, housed in one story brick store building with rounded arch entry and paneled cornice; the vacant Normandy Masonic Lodge, a two story brick structure in the Italianate style, with rounded arch windows and the original recessed storefront; and the Post Office Block, an early twentieth century complex of four stores, somewhat altered but with two original storefronts with paneled bulkheads and rosette trim. The stores face the Normandy "Square", an open strip of land between the commercial buildings and the railroad, landscaped in the late 1970s by the Tennessee Valley Authority's "Townlift" program following the construction of the Normandy Dam across Duck River, two miles east of the village.

The northeastern quarter of the town was laid out in 1889 by the Normandy Immigration, Real Estate, and Labor Association. The so called "Normandy Addition" contains approximately twenty-three predominantly frame vernacular houses and two brick churches, the Methodist and the Presbyterian. The houses, built in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, are for the most part small frame structures laid out on cross gable and saddlebag floor plans. Houses of particular interest in this section include the Talley House, a large Picturesque Vernacular house with wall dormers, sawn gable end decoration, and a bracketed porch; the 1890s Brandon House, a one and one-half story frame Pyramid Vernacular structure, and a number of small cross gable plan cottages. All houses are located on small well maintained lots and are shaded by mature trees.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

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Continuation sheet Normandy Historic District Item number 7 Page 2

The old Normandy Public School is located on College Street near Norman's Creek. The large, one story brick building was abandoned as a school in the 1970s and has been converted to a private residence.

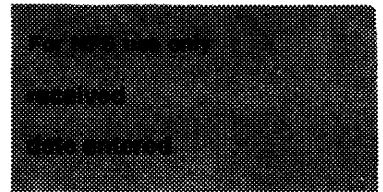
The district also contains a number of other turn of the century structures located on the periphery of the village. These include the 1880s Sherrill House on Front Street, a very fine two story frame, central passage plan house with two story Eastlake porch and original rear ell; the Koonce House on the Tullahoma Road, a 1910s frame house with a shingled front gable and tin shingled roof; and a number of Bungalows from the 1920s and 1930s.

The Normandy Historic District includes the original town site, the main commercial row along the railway, the 1889 "Normandy Addition", and a number of related buildings on the edge of the community. The district includes all historic properties associated with the Town of Normandy. Forty-four of the fifty-two buildings are listed in the inventory as contributing to the character of the district; this group includes thirty-six residences, two church buildings, four commercial buildings, one outbuilding, and the Normandy School. The remaining eight, consisting of four residences, two trailers, a church and a commercial building, are listed as non-contributing; these structures are either less than fifty years in age or have been altered to the point they no longer retain integrity.

1. Center Street. Sneed House. 1890s. Vernacular. 2-story weatherboarded frame, 4 bays-by-1, side gable roof, shed porch supported by square posts, rear shed section with side gallery, corbeled chimney, lookout brackets. (C).
2. Center Street. Hitt House. 1950s. 1-story frame cottage with rear additions. (NC).
3. Center Street. Brandon House. 1890s. Pyramid Vernacular. 1½ story weatherboarded frame, 3 bays-by-3, recessed wraparound porch, hipped dormer, imbricated shingle frieze band, sidelighted entry, two chimneys, brick pier foundation, 12/1 and 16/1 light windows. (C).
4. Center Street. Kimbro House. 1900s. Vernacular. 1½-story frame, vinyl siding, 3 bays-by-2, central passage plan, half-hipped porch, rear ell with side shed addition, tin shingle side gable roof, 3/1 windows. Small weatherboarded front-gabled outbuilding. (C).
5. Center Street. Anthony House. 1920s. Vernacular. 1-story frame, cross gable plan, standing seam tin roof, half-hipped porch supported by fluted extruded aluminum columns replacing original posts, central corbeled chimney, 4/4 fenestration, vinyl siding. (C).
6. Center Street. Normandy United Methodist Church, 1880s, Vernacular, 1-story front gabled structure with central entry tower. Original frame structure heavily altered and covered with brick veneer. Built late nineteenth century as Christian Church. (NC).
7. Center Street. Porter House. 1900s, Vernacular. 1-story weatherboarded frame, cross gable plan, half-hipped porch supported by tapered posts, tin roof, rear ell with side shed porch supported by tapered posts, central and rear interior brick flues. (C).

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**



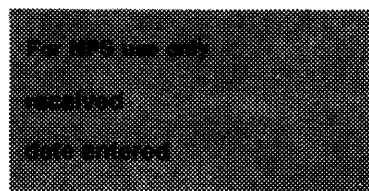
Continuation sheet Normandy Historic District Item number 7

Page 3

8. Center Street. First Presbyterian Church. 1910. Vernacular. One story brick, cruciform plan, two-story brick tower topped with wooden belfry and tin shingled pyramidal steeple, hipped side sections, pointed arch stained glass windows, rear Sunday School addition. (C).
9. Center Street. Crockett House. 1910s. Vernacular. 1-story weatherboarded frame, gable roof, 3 bays-by-1, saddlebag plan, rear gabled ell addition with side gallery, shed porch front, 1/1 fenestration. (C).
10. Center Street. MacMillan House. 1920s. Vernacular. 1-story weatherboarded frame, 3 bays-by-3, gabled roof, shed porch supported by tapered posts on brick piers, bay window on west, 3/1 fenestration. (C).
11. Center Street. 1970s. Trailer. (NC).
12. Center Street. Baptist Church. 1900s. Vernacular. Church is housed in old cross gable plan house, 1-story weatherboarded frame, tin shingle roof, shingled cross gable, bracketed gables, some vertical board trim, side addition on south. Altered. (C).
13. College Street. Barton House. 1950s. 1-story brick veneer tract house. (NC).
14. College Street. Outbuilding. 1930s. Small frame structure, topped by gabled tin roof, with exposed rafters and purlins. (C).
15. College Street. Crosslin House. 1920s. Bungalow Influence. 1½-story weatherboarded frame, 3 bays-by-2, composition gable roof, shed porch supported by wooden columns on brick piers, large gabled dormer, central corbeled chimney, rear shed section, asbestos siding. (C).
16. College Street. Bean House. 1900s. Vernacular. 1½-story frame, weatherboard, 4 bays-by-1, shed porch at front, side gable tin shingle roof with shed dormer, central flue, rear shed section, carport. (C).
17. College Street. Talley House. 1870s. Picturesque Vernacular. 1½ story weatherboarded frame, 3 bays-by-1, cross gable plan, half-hipped porch supported by turned posts, two wall dormers with raking trim, main front gable decorated with sawn trim, bracketed cornice, 1-story rear ell, two tall corbeled brick chimneys. Board and batten outbuilding, gabled frame garage, both late nineteenth century. Small board and batten outbuilding with side gable roof, small 1920s garage. (C).
18. College Street. Bellafont House. 1940s. 1-story frame, irregular plan, aluminum siding. Small 1-story gambrel-roofed beauty shop rear. (NC).
19. College Street. Normandy School. 1900s. Vernacular. 1-story, original frame structure covered by brick, gabled composition roof, projecting center gable at front, rear auditorium section, recessed porch and stoop supported by fluted columns with plain capitals, dentil course, exposed purlins, 9/9 fenestration. Later attached gymnasium of brick construction, flat roof, continuous windows along all walls. (C).

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

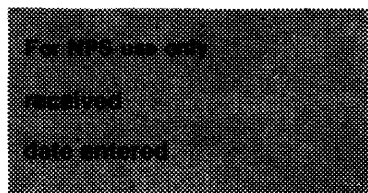
**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet Normandy Historic District Item number 7 Page 4

20. College Street. Edwards House. 1890s. Vernacular. 1-story weatherboarded frame, 3 bays-by-2, irregular gable tin roof, shed porch supported by Tuscan columns, gables decorated with vergeboards, roof finials and cresting, two stone chimneys, rear addition, carport with vinyl siding. C. 1900 small vertical board outbuilding at rear. (C).
21. College Street. Spencer House. 1920s. Vernacular. 1-story weatherboarded frame, wraparound shed porch (partially enclosed), cross gable plan, bracketed cornice, 1/1 and 4/4 windows. (C).
22. Dickel Road. Bungalow. 1930s. One story brick residence, 3 bays-by-3, front gable roof, bungalow porch supported by tapered wooden posts on brick piers, 3/1 fenestration, brick flues, rear shed addition. (C).
23. Dickel Road, South Central Bell Relay Office. 1960s. Small 1-story front-gabled frame shed covered with asbestos siding. (NC).
24. Dickel Road. Crosslin House. 1920s. Vernacular. One-story weatherboarded frame, cross gable plan, 3 bays-by-3, shed porch at front supported by tapered wooden columns on brick piers, brick interior chimney and flue, 4/4 fenestration, gable returns. Small front gabled board and batten outbuilding. Board and batten smokehouse at rear. (C). Also located on the property is the former L&N Railway Depot: 1870s, 1-story frame, side-gable roof, board and batten siding, open front bay. Small structure was used as whistle stop, moved to present site 1950s and used as garden shed.
25. Dickel Road. Boney House. 1900s. Vernacular. 1½-story weatherboarded frame, composition hipped porch supported by tapered posts with plain capitals, traceried windows, hipped roof, shed dormer, dentiled cornice, decorative window lintels. (C).
26. Dickel Road. Gaither House. 1910s. Vernacular. 1½-story weatherboarded frame, 3 bays-by-2, cross gable plan, 1-story shed porch supported by square wooden posts on brick piers, two wall dormers at front, corbeled interior brick chimney, rear shed addition, carport. Weatherboarded smokehouse and small vertical board shed at rear. (C).
27. Front Street. Gallegher House. 1930s. Vernacular. 1½-story weatherboarded frame, 4 bays-by-2, side gable roof, central interior brick chimney, gabled addition on north, rear shed section. Asbestos siding. Small shed on property. (C).
28. Front Street. Lemming House. 1920s. Vernacular. 1½-story weatherboarded frame, saddlebag plan, gable roof, shed porch with sawtooth trim on front, new chimney on north. Small shed on property. (C).
29. Front Street. Carter House. 1920s. Vernacular. 1½-story weatherboarded frame, saddlebag plan, gable roof, shed porch supported by turned posts, rear ell on north side, central corbeled brick chimney, 1/1 fenestration. (C).
30. Front Street. 1970s. Trailer. (NC).

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**



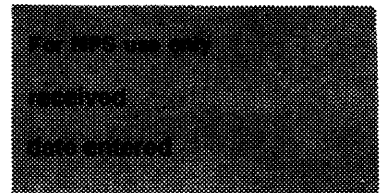
**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Continuation sheet    Normandy Historic District Item number    7    Page    5

31. Front Street. Sherrill House. 1880s. Victorian Vernacular. 2-story weatherboarded frame, 3 bays-by-1, central passage plan, side gable roof of tin shingles; paired corbeled interior brick chimneys; Eastlake porch with turned frieze, chamfered posts, and brackets; 2-story rear ell with 1-story side gallery supported by chamfered posts and brackets; 4/4 fenestration. Victorian well-house at side. (C).
32. Front Street. Whistle Stop. 1890s. Commercial Vernacular. 2-story weatherboard frame, original storefront with double-leaf doors, large 4/4 light store windows, framed diagonal batten bulkheads, glass-paneled double-leaf doors with transom, two 4/4 light windows on second level, bracketed wooden cornice, shed porch front, north wall plain but for one 4/4 light window. Rear shed section. (C).
33. Front Street. Church of Christ. 1880s. Commercial Vernacular. (Church is housed in old store building.) 1-story brick, 2 bay front, rounded arch over entry, six-panel door, fanlight, plate glass window over replaced bulkhead, transom lights, recessed dado parapet. (C).
34. Front Street. Normandy Masonic Lodge. 1880s. Italianate. Two-story brick, four bay front, original storefront with recessed double-leaf entry, chamfered posts, paneled bulkheads, original transoms, small side front door to second level, three 1/1 light rounded arch windows on second level, brick cornice with dogtooth corbeling, egg and dart trim, belt course of soldiered brick between floors. South wall facing alley features four boarded-up rounded arch windows, four small diagonal windows. Interior details include rear balcony, original Victorian store fixtures. Vacant. Small storage shed at rear. (C).
35. Front Street. Post Office Block. 1910s. Commercial Vernacular. Large building with four separate storefronts. One story brick, parapeted cornice, north and south sections altered, two original center storefronts, with central entries, wooden bulkheads, intact transoms, rosette trim, shed porch with fabric awning. Although the south storefront has been bricked-in and is heavily altered, it does not detract from the building enough to make it non-contributing. (C).
36. Main Street. Carden House. 1950s. 1-story frame cottage, simple plan. A Jim Walters home. (NC).
37. Maple Street. Darnell House. 1930s. Vernacular. 1-story weatherboarded frame, integrated porch supported by lathe turned posts, tin gable roof, addition on west. (C).
38. Old Manchester Road. Farris House. 1920s. Vernacular. 1-story weatherboarded frame, saddlebag plan, gable roof, shed porch front, rear shed section, central brick chimney. (C).
39. Old Manchester Road. Edwards House. 1880s. Picturesque Vernacular. 1-story weatherboarded frame, 3 bays-by-1, cross gable plan, shed porch, tin roof, bracketed cornice. (C).
40. Old Manchester Road. Martin House. 1910s. Vernacular. 1-story weatherboarded frame, 4 bays-by-3, half-hipped porch supported by tapered paneled wooden posts on brick piers, irregular roof, rear section possibly an addition. (C).

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet Normandy Historic District Item number 7

Page 6

41. Old Manchester Road, Oliver House, 1900s, Vernacular, 1½-story weatherboarded frame, 3 bays-by-2, side gable tin roof, half-hipped front porch supported by tapered posts on brick piers, gabled dormer front, shed addition on south side. (C).
42. Old Manchester Road, Daniels House, 1930s, Bungalow, 1½-story weatherboarded frame, 3 bays-by-3, front gable roof, shed porch, projecting gabled pavilion on north, 3/1 fenestration, Garage at rear. (C).
43. Old Manchester Road, Walland House, 1900s, Vernacular, 1½-story weatherboarded frame, 3 bays-by-2, shed porch supported by tapered paneled posts, gable roof, shed dormer, two interior brick chimneys, 1/1 fenestration, rear shed addition. (C).
44. Poplar Street, Galleher House, 1920s, Bungalow, 1½-story weatherboarded frame, 3 bays-by-2, gable roof, shed porch supported by tapered posts on brick pylons, shed dormer, asbestos siding, attached garage. (C).
45. Poplar Street, Goodwin House, 1900s, Vernacular, 1½-story weatherboarded frame, hipped tin-shingle roof, half-hipped front porch supported by Tuscan columns, shed dormer, paired corbeled interior brick chimneys, 9/1 fenestration, Small shed on property. (C).
46. Shelbyville Road, Keele House, 1930s, Bungalow, 1-story frame, weatherboard siding, gable roof with lookout brackets, 4/1 fenestration, enclosed porch, brick pier foundation. (C).
47. Tullahoma Road, Koonce House, 1910s, Vernacular, 1½-story weatherboarded frame, cross gable roof of tin-shingles, fishscale shingles in front gable, shed porch, supported by turned posts, railing, 1/1 and 4/4 light fenestration, transom over door, rear additions, Cinder block outbuilding in rear. (C).
48. Tullahoma Road, Hittson House, 1890s, Vernacular, 2-story weatherboarded frame, 3 bays-by-1, combination gabled and jerkinhead roof, wraparound shed porch supported by turned posts, decorative valance or frieze, facade wall dormers, shingled gables, 4/4 fenestration. (C).
49. Tullahoma Road, Bauer House, 1930s, 1-story weatherboarded frame, 3 bays-by-3, wrap-around porch on north and east, central passage plan, front gable roof, central interior chimney. (C).
50. Tullahoma Road, Lee House, 1900s, Vernacular, 1½-story weatherboarded frame, 3 bays-by-3, composition roof, hipped porch supported by Doric columns, shed dormer, sidelighted entry, decorative window labels and door lintels, hipped roof. (C).
51. Tullahoma Road, McQuiddy Hall, 1871, Vernacular, 2-story weatherboarded frame residence, gabled tin-shingle roof, gable end chimneys, small entry porch supported by massive paneled square columns, decorative window lintels, 4/4 fenestration, shutters, rear additions. Board and batten smokehouse and outbuilding at rear. (C).
52. Tullahoma Road, Watson House, 1920s, Vernacular, 1-story weatherboarded frame, 3 bays-by-2, gable roof with French-lapped shingles, exterior end chimneys, shed porch supported by railing and square posts, 4/4 fenestration, rear ell. (C).

## 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

**Specific dates** 1870s - 1935      **Builder/Architect** Multiple

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Normandy Historic District is being nominated under National Register criteria A and C for its significance to the Town of Normandy and Bedford County, Tennessee, in architecture and local history. The small town (pop. 118) contains an excellent collection of late nineteenth and early twentieth century buildings which together illustrate the various vernacular building types which developed on the county's eastern edge. The buildings in the predominantly residential district form the heart of the much declined but historically important Town of Normandy. The town was established about 1852 when the Nashville, Chattanooga, and St. Louis Railroad was brought through the present town site. Normandy was incorporated briefly in 1858 and again in 1921, and although much-declined, was one of the most important of the western Bedford County market towns. There are few intrusions within the district and the majority of the buildings have undergone few alterations. The district has retained its architectural and historical integrity.

Although the general countryside had been settled from the early 1800s, the town itself was not established until about 1852 when the main line of the Nashville, Chattanooga, and St. Louis Railroad was extended through the Duck River valley. Early settlers in the area included John Gage, who operated three mills along the nearby Cascade Branch; William Carr, for whom the small Carr Creek, a branch of Norman's Creek was named; and the Weaver, Davidson, Huffman, Troxler, Cortner, Miller, and McQuiddy families, among others.

In 1847 surveyors for the Nashville, Chattanooga, and St. Louis Railroad (later Louisville and Nashville, now Seaboard) laid out a route for the new railway, passing along the Duck River on the south bank at this point. Construction began the next year, and the tracks reached the Normandy site in 1852. The railway bypassed the nearby community of Rowesville, a few miles west on Shipman's Creek, keeping to a better grade near the river. Farmers and merchants who had previously depended on the market town of Rowesville soon pushed for the development of a new commercial center along the railway. The resulting settlement of Normandy was centered around the railway trestle over Norman's Creek.

During the next decade, the town grew and houses were constructed along Norman's Creek and the Cascade Branch, and a few other buildings and the depot were located on the tracks to the north of the trestle. The present downtown business district and the major residential area behind was, at the time, a large wheat field. The Post Office, Methodist Church, and a Cumberland Presbyterian Church were established at this time, though none of their buildings are extant.

The considerable distance from the county seat of Shelbyville necessitated a certain degree of home rule, hence the town was incorporated in 1858, and a municipal government established. However, there is no record of a mayor holding office. The corporation apparently surrendered its charter a few years later, and the town was not again incorporated until 1921.



## 9. Major Bibliographical References

- Cook, Jerry Wayne. Historic Normandy, Bedford County, Tennessee. Normandy, 1976.
- Helsley, Jodie Sneed. The Country Doctor and His People, 1910-1923. Knoxville, 1983.

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property Approximately 40 acres

Quadrangle name Normandy, Tennessee

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

### UTM References

A 

1	6	5	6	6	9	4	0	3	9	2	3	4	9	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

B 

1	6	5	6	7	4	9	0	3	9	2	3	4	8	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

C 

1	6	5	6	7	4	6	0	3	9	2	2	8	7	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

D 

1	6	5	6	6	9	4	0	3	9	2	2	8	6	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

E 

Zone			Easting				Northing							

F 

Zone			Easting				Northing							

G 

Zone			Easting				Northing							

H 

Zone			Easting				Northing							

### Verbal boundary description and justification

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

### List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Richard Quin, Historic Preservation Planner

organization South Central TN Development District date March 22, 1985

street & number P.O. Box 1346 telephone 615-381-2040

city or town Columbia state Tennessee 38402-1346

## 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  local


As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer signature Herbert E. Hoyer

title Executive Director, Tennessee Historical Commission date 10/1/85

### For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Entered in  National Register

date 11-17-85

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

**United States Department of the Interior  
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**National Register of Historic Places  
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Continuation sheet Normandy Historic District Item number 8 Page 2

Normandy's present development began in the 1870s. McQuiddy Hall, oldest surviving building in the community, was built on Tullahoma Road in 1871. The two story vernacular residence features a massive portico supported by large paneled porch columns, decorative window lintels, and gable returns. The Tally House on College Street was constructed soon afterwards. A fine example of Picturesque Vernacular design, it is distinguished by its elaborate sawn wooden trim.

By 1876 the population of the village was estimated at between 75 and 150 people. Businesses at the time were a grist mill, saw mill, two stores, a blacksmith shop, and the railway depot with its telegraph station. Tradesmen included a wool carder, a shoe maker, a carpenter, and sundry mechanics. Distilleries were located throughout the area. The surrounding small communities - Rowesville, Haley, Cortner, Bethany, Cascade - depended on Normandy as a railway shipping point and small commercial center.

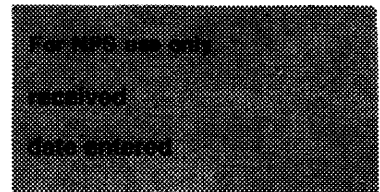
In 1889 the Normandy Land Company was incorporated. This group purchased about 96 acres of land on the western edge of the community, their purposes listed in the charter of incorporation as "the encouragement of immigration, the locating, establishing and building towns and cities, the purchase, improvement, development, and sale of property and the establishment and encouragement of industries..." The four person joint stock company purchased the tract from Warren and Rutha S. Waite for \$4,000.00. The name Normandy Land Company was soon dropped and the company was reincorporated as the Normandy Immigration, Real Estate, and Labor Association. The company had the tract surveyed and laid out into fifty-seven lots, which were offered for sale on September 7, 1889. The lots were systematic blocks, 150 feet square, with a provision for a wide walkway just beyond the fence lines. Most of the lots were purchased by John L. Brandon and William B. McQuiddy. The area, on which the heart of the community is now located, was known at the time as the Normandy Addition.

The first building located in the new addition was apparently the new Nashville, Chattanooga, and St. Louis depot, erected on land purchased that year from lot holder A.J. Schrimsher and his wife. The old depot, probably a small flag stop, was taken down and moved to a lot in the new addition, where it was converted to a residence. The next building in the new section was the home of Robert S. Brandon, later a member of the state legislature representing Coffee County. The house was completed by February, 1890; the Shelbyville Gazette stated "it has a very attractive appearance, although it looks very lonely standing by itself." (The first new store in the Normandy Addition was a large frame structure built by John Brandon in 1890.) The one and one half story weatherboarded frame residence is an excellent example of late nineteenth century vernacular design as is evinced by the use of imbricated wooden shingles, multipane windows, and roof dormers.

The main business row developed in the new addition along Front Street facing the railway tracks across an open "square." Many of the earliest buildings were destroyed by a fire late in the nineteenth century. The oldest surviving buildings include the "Whistle Stop", a frame store building with a bracketed wooden cornice, 4/4 light windows, and a transomed entry; a one story brick building with arched entry and recessed dado

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Continuation sheet Normandy Historic District Item number 8 Page 3

parapet, now occupied by the Church of Christ, and the Normandy Masonic Lodge, a large two story brick building in the Italianate style, featuring arched windows, egg and dart trim, and dogtooth corbeling.

During the 1890s - 1910 residential development predominated in Normandy. The majority of the houses are frame weatherboarded vernacular style buildings with pressed tin roofs and minimal sawn or turned wooden ornamentation. The Presbyterian Church established a congregation in Normandy in 1909 and built a brick church the next year. The church building, erected at a cost of \$4,500, is one of the best examples of vernacular Gothic Revival church architecture in the area. It is distinguished by a two story tower surmounted by a wooden belfry, a double-leaf entry, and numerous arched stained glass windows. The Post Office block was also constructed about this time. It is a large one story brick commercial building with four storefronts facing Front Street.

Normandy's population reached a peak of 250 in 1917, making the town the fourth largest in Bedford County. By this time the village featured several groceries and dry goods stores, a blacksmith shop, four churches, a post office and the depot. From that point on to 1960 the population declined; the 1980 census listed the town's population at 118.

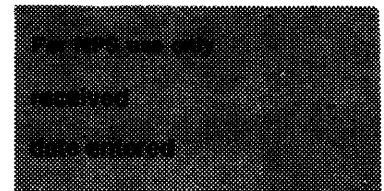
In April 1921, at the suggestion of local businessmen, the town was reincorporated as a governing municipality by the Tennessee General Assembly. In that election held two months later, Democrat John L. Brandon was elected mayor. Aldermen were Dr. S.E. Spaulding, S.S. Throneberry, and James Sharrock. T.W. Prince was elected Justice of the Peace. The first meeting of the new corporation was held at "Brandon Hall" on June 6. Ordinances were passed for the control of livestock, setting road taxes, establishing fees for law officers, setting a ten mile per hour speed limit, requiring the railroad to provide a platform step for the ladies, and prohibiting the playing of ball in front of commercial buildings. The town maintains its system of Mayor and three member Board of Aldermen.

Normandy remained an important market town in western Bedford County until the post World War II years when it began to decline. On December 12, 1969, Congress authorized an appropriation of \$1,300,000 to build a dam across the Duck River in Coffee County, Tennessee. A site was selected one mile upstream of Normandy, and work began on June 7, 1972. The dam was closed on January 5, 1976, impounding millions of acres of water and changing the entire nature of the place. Completion of the dam has apparently failed to stem the decline of the community, and every business in the town has closed in the ensuing period.

The nominated area includes the original town site along Norman's Creek, the 1889 "Normandy Addition", and a number of historic residences on the town's periphery. The district encompasses all historic buildings associated with the community. Although a small number of buildings are of relatively modern construction or have been altered, the district contains one of the most intact collections of late nineteenth and early twentieth century vernacular architecture in Bedford County.

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Continuation sheet Normandy Historic District Item number 10

Page 2

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION

The nominated district is irregular in shape and approximately 40 acres in size. It roughly includes properties within the corporate boundaries of Normandy along Maple Street, Poplar Street, Old Manchester Road, College Street, Dickel Road, Shelbyville Road and Tullahoma Road. This includes historic properties associated with the Town of Normandy. The district is bounded by vacant land, properties that have lost integrity, or properties that are of recent construction.